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RALEIGH & CLARKE, No. 25 Upper Main St. SUCCESSORS TO F. E. GAGE & CO.

Blair's Report Favoring a Constitutional Amendment Giving Women the Right to Vote.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTION.

tal Employes Under Discussion-Amending the Land Laws

without action.

The house amendment to the senate bill as to cutting timber on Indian lands was concurred in. The senate then resumed the consideration of the legislative approting the consideration of the legislative approion proposing an amendment to the conn declared the right to vote shall not be abriged by the United States or any mittee on woman's suffrage. The report recommending the adoption of the resolution after reviewing the history of the woman suffrage movement and making some comments upon the denial of the right of suffrage to woman as an injustice equal to that of negro slavery, concludes as follows: "Unless this government shall be made and preserved truly republican in form by the enfranchisement of woman, the great reforms which her ballot would accompish may never be. The demoralization and disintegretation now proceeding in the body politic are not likely soon to be arrested. The corruption of male suffaace is already well nigh a fatal disease. A republican form of government cannot survive half slave and half free. The ballot is withheld from woman because men are not willing to part with one half the sovereign power. There is no other cause for the continued perpetuation of this unnatural tyranny. Enfranchise woman or this republic will steadily advance to the same destruction, the same ignoble and tragic catastrophe which has engulfed all male republics of history. Let us establish a republic in which both men and women shall be free indeed, then shall the republic be perpetual." The minority report, adverse to the adoption of the resolution, will be reported hereafter. right of suffrage to woman as an injustice

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Edmunds' Pana ma resolution was recommitted to the ouse committee on foreign affairs upon a equest made by a member that he be allowed to present a minority report. The

prise that was failing, and that such an expression of sentiment would deter the investment of capital on the American continent. Some years ago government officials asked France what she intended in regard to the canal and the French minister to the United States, under instructions, gave the strongest possible assurance, both oral and written, that the French government would never take an interest in it; that it should always remain a private enterprise. Now, however, with a party in the French chamber of deputies openly declaring in favor of the government assuming control of the canal, this country ought to express itself. The majority of the committee will still recommend the passage of the resolution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- Senator Chand ler to-day introduced his proposed amendthorizing the construction by contract of armament not exceeding \$1,500,000 each,

of an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of sending agents to other American nations to secure their participation in the exposition. The amendment will be offered at the proper time.

The senate committee on military affairs to-day ordered a favorable report upon the proposition to present Mrs. Irene Rucker Sheridan \$50,000 in token of the country's appreciation of the services rendered by her husband, Gen. Phil H. Sheridan. This is to be urged in lieu of a pension.

The joint congressional committee investigating the construction of the Washington aqueduct tunnel have about concluded to order the entire lining of the tunnel replaced and charge the cost to the contractors. The estimated cost of this is \$200,000.

President Cleveland gave a stat dinner to the justices of the supreme court this even-

the Dakota, Montana and New Mexico adnission bill were in session a short time this morning and decided to report to the two houses they could not agree.

the Maratime Canal company of Nicaragua suffrage reported back favorably a joint I abridgement of the right to vole by the United States or by any state on account of sex. A minority report will be made.

The committee on military affairs reported a substitute for the house bill to remove the charge of desertion from soldiers of the late war and the Mexican war where such soldiers afterwards served faithfully till the expiration of their enlistment. The senate bill to suspend the operation of the section of the revised statutes in relation to the Guano Islands (for five years from the

With Bayard and is Retired

PLEDGES UNFULFILLED.

auditor and treasurer of the United States had permitted their names to be used by a firm of Washington claim agents, as shown by a circular read yesterday. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read another Washington claim agency circular, offering to obtain special acts for the benefit of persons having claims for pensions. This circular, he said, was simply an attempt to get a fee of \$10 without the possibility of rendering any equivalent. Cockrell proceeded to give some other instances of dishonest attempts on the part of Washington claims agents, and declared there never had been such an imposition practiced on any class as had been practiced on the soldiers of the late war and their widows and orphans. He attributed much of the success of the claim agents to the fact that the government officials did not adjust the accounts, and hunt up and pay the claimants, but on the contrary, suppressed and concealed the fact. Recent Testimony Before a Senate Committed Displeased the contrary, suppressed and concealed the facts. At the close of Cockrell's remarks the resolution went over till to-morrow the Secretory of State.

> WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- This morning larold M. Sewall, consul-general to the samoan Islands, received notification from the state department that his resignation would be acceptable on the ground that his views were not in harmony with those of

the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the pending question being on Hawley's amendment to give an additional clerk of class three to the civil service commission. Chandler hoped one of the first acts of the new administration would be to get rid of the disreputable and incompetent postal clerks appointed since March, 1885. Allison expressed the belief that the civil service law as long as it remained on the statute. would be acceptable on the ground that his views were not in harmony with those of the administration.

An Associated Press reporter called this afternoon upon Sewall and asked for a statement of the reasons given by the state department in its request that he should tender his resignation as consul-general at Samoa. Mr. Sewall in reply said: "The reason given in the letter asking my resignation is the disagreement of my expressed views with the views entertained by the state department in regard to Samoan affairs. This refers, I suppose, to the testimony I have given before the senate committee on foreign relations, and which has not yet been published. No disapproval of my conduct in Samoa as consul-general has even been expressed by the state department, so far as I know. Last Thursday I was discharged by the committee, and affairs in Samoa being in a most critical condition, I immediately made arrangements to return there. No intimation was given that I should not be allowed to do so until within a few hours before my intended departure, when I was notified to remain here. The purpose was obvious. My services were needed immediately if at all. Another steamer would not sail until March, and it was the evident intention to detain me until after the incoming of the next administration, upon which, as is known, I have not the slightest claim to political recognition. No," continued Sewell, "I did not thereupon tender my resignation. I had done nothing wrong; I had too much respect for Bayard to assume that I had offended him by my testimony before the committee. Besides, I was under oath to tell all I knew of Samoan affairs and to withhold nothing. The views I expressed on the situation and the remedy necessary were given at the request of the committee. Besides, I was under oath to tell all I knew of Samoan affairs and to withhold nothing. The views I expressed on the situation and the remedy necessary were given at the request of the committee. It was not form the consider whether those views agreed with Bay appointed since March, 1885. Allison expressed the belief that the civil service law, as long as it remained on the statute book, would be fairly carried out. He contended, however, that its extension to the postal mail clerks last December was not an extension by the commission itself, for the commission was practically not a commission since October last. One of its members was confirmed as commissioner of Indian affairs, while another of its members had paid no attention to it since then. He thought the new administration should be allowed to make the rules for the extension of the law to the postal mail clerks. Teller defended the last administration in regard to the fidelity with which it had executed the civil service law. Gorman replied to Allison, and argued if there was no civil service commission now, the fault was not with the president nor with the democratic party, but with the republican majority in the senate, which would not allow the offices to be filled, but acted on the principle that when there was to be a change of administration the wheels of government must be stopped and the offices not be permitted to be filled. Hoar approved the extension by Mr. Cleveland of the civil jervice law to the postal mail clerks, whether that extension came late or early. After further discussion the amendment was agreed to. Another long discussion took place as to whether the board of pension appeals fixed in the bill at three members should be increased to six. The change was made and the bill went over until to-morrow. Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The committee on public lands reported back the senate bill providing that agricultural public lands subject to private entry, shall be disposed of according to the provisions of the homestead laws only. An amendment was adopted repealing the commutation clause of the homestead law. Weaver, lowa, showed a disposition to object to immediate consideration, because it did not in set terms repeal the desert land and timber culture laws. Holman gave assurance if any ambiguity existed it could be removed in conference. An amendment was adopted allowing persons who have abandoned or relinquished homestead entries to make another entry. The bill passed and the house went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation

granted.

Emperor Francis Joseph received this with the deepest gratitude, and sent a dispatch in reply, saying his holiness had spared him the greatest grief."

KILLED A CHINAMAN.

THE HOUSE.

the Chinese to anger. No warrant having cording to the above facts. Opp and Fredhas been manifested, many siding with the Chinese and others favoring the action of

St. Louis, Feb. 7.—Henryi Dieckmann, a change, has skipped to Canada, leaving a shortage of \$50,000. The flight was

The Consul-General to Samoa Differs to Private Life.

The Deposed Official Shows How Hi

the weakest and am therefore singled out for the sacrifice."

Sewall said that whatever his personal opinion of the attitude of Bayard on Samoan affairs might be, he had during his entire term of service loyally and implicitly followed the secretary's instructions, notwithstanding a false and humiliating position. In reply to an inquiry as to whether German aggression had been going on for so long a time, Sewall said the recent news from Samoa, which had so arroused the country was only a repetition of what had happened before. "Why," said he, "a great stir has been made by the announcement that mar-

timony, certain of the results of an aroused and intelligent public opinion. But to my lasting chagrin and sorrow, misled by Bayard and acting ucder his instructions, I misled the weak and suffering Samoans into fresh misfortunes. Upon Mr. Bayard, and myself, as an innocent instrument obeying his instructions, must rest in a large measure the gnevous responsibility for the distresses which now threaten the very existence of the Samoan people. When I arrived in Samoa the insurrection of Tamasese, fostered by German officials for purposes now made plain, was on the point of disintegration. Malietoa, who had been repeatedly held back by our representatives from asserting his authority, had determined to tolerate this no longer. The day after I arrived I received instructions, the purport of which was to restrain him. I did so, giving him received instructions, the purport of which was to restrain him. I did so, giving him to understand, as Bayard gave me to understand, that neither he nor his people would be allowed to suffer. Malleton vielded at my solicitation and

the restoration of the statu quo be conference when I gave Malietoa the conference when I gave Malietoa such fatal advice. In justice to myself, in the hope of securing it for these wretched people, I speak as I do. Before leaving for Samoa I had been about the state department and with the president at odd intervals for a month, explaining the situation, pointing out the inevitable result of German proceedings and warning them that that would happen which has come to pass. When the rising of Mataafa became known and the German fleet was ordered to return to Samoa, I asserted positively to Bayard that there could be but one motive in this, and that to actively assist Tamasese in fighting Mataafa. Bayard repeated to me fresh assurances from Bismarck that Germany did Lot care who was king.

marck that Germany did not care who was king.

"But immediately on the arrival of the German ships with the new German consul, Dr. Kaappe, we find them siding with Tamasee and precipitating a conflict for which the Samoans will be forced to pay heavily. Realizing the unfortunate predicament of our own people and bitterly conscious of our obligations to the Samoans, I sought to get from Bayard instructions that would enable me to assert our proper position. But all the instructions received was the copy of an apologetic note to the German consul on account of an alleged interview with me and fresh

of an alleged interview with me and fresh assurances from Germany," Regarding the action of the state depart Regarding the action of the state department in accepting Bismarck's proposition for a conference at Berlin, Mr. Sewail said he concurs with everyone who has studied the questi in that the restoration of the statu quo should be preliminary to any negotiations. Bismarck's proposition to renew the conference on German ground means much. Minister Pendleton is sick. Whose arrangements us is to be removed from means much. Minister Pendleton is sick. Whoever represents us is to be removed from American public feeling, and moreover, is not likely to be well acquainted with the subject. Weber, for years German consul in Samoa, Becker, late German consul there, together with other officials who know Samoan politics are in Berlin and will aid Bismarck. Weber was in Washington during the conference here coaching the German minister; besides, the history of our negotiations with Germany, as pointed out by Bates, should caution us to make us reluctant to accept any assurances, for they have been made most freely on the eve of her most important movements there.

Secretary Bayard was seen, but declined to say anything on the subject.

London, Feb. 7.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: It is understood England will consent to the proposed Samoan conference. It is not likely, however, the conference will sit for some time yet. Various accounts of the Apia fight assert that Klein fired the first shot and incited the Samoans to the attack.

BEACH'S STORY.

fore the Parnell Commission

ion reconvened this morning with witness Beach, alias Lecaron, still on the stand. He explained certain geometric designs in he constitution of the united sections as being symbols for the secretary and treasurer. In March, 1884, witness attended the district coventions of the United Sections. at which Sullivan and Lamarney were present. At the convention of the Reunited Sections, now known as the United

best buildings in London would have been blown up.

Eagan also told witness that John Walsh and Dennis McCarty were sent to Australia to assist Fenian prisoners to escape. Beach sal., he knew Eagan was a member of the U.B. in 1883, and believed he had since continued to be a member. Witness identified a report dated Sept. 24, 1884, congratulating the members upon the increased strength of the organization. "The executive board," the report said, "intended to plant the seedsjin every land." Strict silence concerning work was enjoined upon members. Witness said he visited the southern states in 1885 with a letter from Eagan describing him as a most devoted friend of the Irish Nationalists. In one circular, witness said, mention was made of the expulsion of Cronan for treason to Ireland and the violation of his oath of obligation. Beach was on the committee that tried Cronan.

At this point Parnell entered the court

change, has skipped to Canada, leaving a shortage of \$50,000. The flight was brought about by the instituting of a suit for \$30,000 brought against Dieckmann by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Wilhelm Minor Myer, for whom he has been acting as trustee.

| With a Bullet in His Head. | Richmond, Va., Feb. 7.—Captain James E. Waller, secretary to Gov. Lee, was found dead in his office at the state capitol this morning with a bullet in his head and this morning with a bullet in his head and this morning with a bullet in his head and the small succession, were sent me at the instructions in obedience to which I acted on this occasion, were sent me at the first ministers. In less than month German and month German ships arrived. Malietoa and the man whose life I had saved by my intervention was installed in Malietoa's place. A pittless persecution was begun against the Samoans suspected of friendship for our flag, and German control was as effectually established as under open annexation. Having retained the Samoans when they could have destroyed Tamasese found dead in his office at the state capitol this morning with a bullet in his head and the smorning with a bullet in his head and the smorning with a bullet in his head and the smorning with a bullet in his head and the smorning with a bullet in his head and the smorning with a bullet in his head and the smorning with a bullet in his head and the instructions in obedience to which that the instructions in obedience to which that the instructions in obedience to which the the matter to stain the confidence of those connected with the organization for the purpose of betraying it to every extent the purpose of betraying it to eve 18th of April, 1889) passed.

18th of April, 1889 passed.

18t

RAILROAD RUMBLES

Montanians Wishing to Witness the Inaugural Ceremonies March 4, Must Pay Full Fare.

UNION PACIFIC TO BLAME.

Other Roads Want a Rate But Can Not Get It, So Vent Their Spleen by Kicking-Important Railroad Notes.

action of the three Montana roads was the topic of general conversation among raiload men yesterday, who look upon it as a big mistake. Still there are some who believe that this conclusion will be changed. The cause for this movement is traced to the Union Pacific. That road has become arbitrary on this matter and has decided not to make any special rate to the inauguration. The Northern Pacific and Manitoba roads are willing and even anxious to make any several pacific and manitoba roads are willing and even anxious to the proposition was a surprise even to them. There appears to be some existing agreement between the three lines by which the action of one road, in the matter

agreement between the three lines by which the action of one road, in the matter of passenger rates, governs the others. While this is not definitely known it looks as though there was some foundation for it, when the other roads say if the Union Pacific will not make an excursion rate, we will not either.

A well known railroad official yesterday said to an INDEPENDENT reporter: "Why I look upon this refusal to make an excursion rate to Washington during the inauguration ceremonies as the most foolish act ever done by the roads. Just at a time when they can make money by it, they will not do it. But take a jim-crow ice palace scheme and then they give a special rate, when half the people will not go east, who would go on such an excursion as the fourth of next March. Why I know fifty people in one little town who contemplate visiting Washington, but I'm sure they will not do so now. I think the Northern roads should consider the matter, as it is a question of dollars and cents to them. There isn't a road east of St. Paul or Omaha that hasn't announced excursion rates for the inauguration. Probably the Union Pacific thinks that only those who can well afford to do so intend going to Washington. This may be true, but a majority of these will conclude to stay at home just to 'fool' the railroad company."

Agent J. A 'ewis of the Union Pacific

NOTES AND PERSONALS. Agent J. A. Lewis, of the Union Pacific, came over from Butte last night. A reporter asked him if it was true that his road would not make an excursion rate to the inauguration. He said he was not in a position to say anything about the matter, but up to the present time he had not received official notification and did not know whether the Union Pacific would know whether the Union Pacific would

The dining-car on the Montana Central leaving Butte every morning is becoming very popular. The Butteires coming to Helena lose no occasion to patronize it, either. They know where to get a square

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.